

Home and Farm.

Statistics of Agriculture.
We have received from Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, advance sheets of the statistics of agriculture, compiled from the census of 1870. The whole forms a quarto volume of three hundred and sixty-six pages, comprising General Statistics of Agriculture by States and Territories for 1870, 1880 and 1890, the same by counties for 1870; Selected Statistics by Townships for 1870; Number and Size of Farms by States and Territories for the above three years, and the same by Counties for 1870.

Among the important facts brought out in this formidable array of figures the following will prove of interest, as showing the magnitude of our agricultural resources: The total acreage of improved lands, in farms in the United States, is 188,921,699; acres of woodland, 159,310,177; other unimproved lands, 66,509,765 acres. The present cash value of these farms is \$9,262,803,861; of farming implements and machinery, \$336,868,420. The total amount of wages paid during the year 1870 to farm laborers, including the value of board, \$810,298,285. The total value of all farm products, including, betterments and additions to stock, is estimated at \$2,447,538,658. Total value of orchard products, \$47,355,180. The produce of market gardens is valued at \$20,779,899; of forest products, \$346,808,227; of home manufactures, \$28,429,392; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$908,956,873; of all live stock, \$1,225,276,457. The total number of horses is estimated at 7,145,270; of mules and asses, 1,125,415; of cattle, 8,935,332; of working oxen, 1,319,281; of other cattle, 13,566,008; of sheep, 28,477,891; of swine, 25,134,569. It is not claimed that there is a great accuracy in the compilation enumerated under the last nine heads. It was found to be impossible to get accurate returns of the number of cattle slaughtered on the plains of Texas. The number of the different kinds of live stock kept on farms is presumed to be given with accuracy, but the number kept in large towns and cities has not in all cases been ascertained.

The following table shows the product of the leading crops used for food, as ascertained from the last three censuses:

Product	1870	1880	1890
Wheat	2,773,480	3,234,000	3,438,810
Rye	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Oats	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Barley	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Indian Corn	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Sorghum	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Buckwheat	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810
Potatoes	1,678,780	2,101,290	2,138,810

From the above it will be seen, with all that has been said about our wheat crop growing less, that its product has increased in the aggregate very fast. In truth it has increased, proportionally, very much faster than has our population. We all know the cause of the decrease in the crop to be chargeable to the bad season of 1870. It is somewhat astonishing to notice the great decline in the production of peas, beans and buckwheat, three articles of very general consumption, and all, with the exception of the first, capable of being produced in this country to as good an advantage as in any part of the world.

The following shows the increased product of certain articles compared with the crop raised in 1869:

Oats, 100,463,972 bushels; butter, 54,111,111 lbs.; hops, 14,464,673 lbs.; sorghum, 100,463,972 bushels; hay, 8,232,152 tons; flax, 1,678,780 lbs.; flax seed, 1,678,780 lbs.; corn, 1,678,780 lbs.; market garden produce, \$4,559,731.

The following shows to what extent certain articles have decreased in production for the same time: Rice, 113,330,000 pounds; tobacco, 191,474,190 pounds; cotton, 2,373,056 bales; cane sugar, 143,937 hogsheads; cane molasses, 8,770,673 gallons; maple molasses, 8,770,673 gallons; honey, 8,662,542 pounds; beeswax, 691,658 pounds; clover seed, 316,351 bushels; grass seed, 316,351 bushels; sweet potatoes, 20,885,202 bushels; hemp, 61,747 tons.

German Agricultural Machinery.
The State Farm connected with the Massachusetts Agricultural College has, from time to time, been the scene of numerous experiments in the cultivation of various farm crops, with different kinds of implements and machinery.

Through the courtesy of President Clark, we were recently given an opportunity to examine the new reaper-mower which has just been imported from Germany. The power is rather a cumbersome-looking machine at first sight, but it really weighs less than fifteen hundred pounds, and when in the field at work it makes a fine appearance.

It is a four wheeled machine, drawn by a pair of horses, and so arranged that it can be guided and controlled with perfect accuracy. It can be used to sow from one to eight rows at a time. The hopper in which the seed are to be placed is divided into eight compartments, and extends the whole width of the machine, about twelve feet.

Eight rows, eighteen inches asunder, of sugar beet or carrots, may be sown by placing seed in each compartment of the hopper, or alternate rows of each; or even one row each of eight different kinds of seeds can be sown at the same time. Seeds fall through apertures, are taken by small spools, carried into a receiver through a number of what appear to be funnels, and dropped through a conductor into the ground at regular intervals.

It is capable of sowing twenty-five acres per day, of any sized seeds, in rows eighteen inches asunder, and our first impressions are that it will be one of the best labor saving machines.

The machine for hoeing the same number of rows at a time, and the same number of acres in a day, we could see in pieces, but we were cordially invited by the president to examine it when in working order.

A cow's age may be determined by the teeth, but the horse is the sure method. Count the horns around the horn, and add to this number three years, which is the lapse of time before any rings make their appearance.

When to Harvest Wheat.

As a general rule, American wheat is allowed to stand quite too long before the crop is harvested. There is a period in the maturity of the grain, at which, if the crop be harvested, the yield will be more abundant than if it were gathered prior to that time, or at any future period. Numerous experiments have been conducted with much care for the purpose of determining the difference in the chemical value in regard to certain ingredients of which the grain is composed, when harvested at different stages of the development of the crop; and every experiment and every correct chemical analysis tends to corroborate the assumption that the true time to harvest wheat is about ten or fourteen days prior to the time when the standing grain presents a golden color, and is thought to be quite ripe. In most instances the grain will be in the true condition to be harvested before the straw is ripe. Tillers of the soil, who have had but little experience in the cultivation of wheat, are liable to be deceived in the maturity of the grain, by judging from the appearance of the straw. Wheat is often fit to be harvested while the straw is quite green and heavy. Hence, the correct way to determine the true period for harvesting the wheat crop is to travel among the waving grain, in various parts of the field, and examine the kernels in a large number of the ears. If the grain in a large proportion of the ears has passed from the milk state into the dough state, and the straw is yet quite green, the crop should be harvested. On the contrary, if the ears and straw appear nearly ripe, and much of the grain is just passing from the milk to the dough state, the time of harvest should be deferred one to five days, as may seem necessary. When the grain is designed for seed, the wheat should never be cut until the straw has come to complete maturity. When wheat is harvested just before the kernels have become hard and the sheaves are placed in shocks and covered with hay caps to protect the ears from the burning sun, the grain will yield a larger percentage of flour and gluten per bushel, and a smaller percentage of bran and shorts. When the grain is allowed to become fully ripe, there will be a larger percentage of starch, which will detract from the quality of the flour. Many wheat-producing farmers defer cutting their wheat until the ears begin to droop or form a graceful curve. But it must be remembered that the ears of some varieties of wheat always maintain an erect position, even until the grain is dead ripe, and after the kernels have begun to shrink the ears remain erect.

Remains the advantage in the quality of the grain, when the crop is harvested at the proper period, the straw will be much more valuable for feeding domestic animals than if the time of harvest was deferred until the leaves and stems are deprived of all their greenness. When wheat is harvested at the proper time, and the straw is cured with care, and is not allowed to bleach in alternate storms and sunshine, it will contain a generous percentage of valuable nutriment for sheep and neat cattle. Hence, it will pay the farmer to exercise care in protecting the straw from storms, while the grain is being cured in the shocks. Should the straw be rusty, to any considerable degree, it will make fodder of an inferior quality; and many times the rust is so abundant that the straw is fit only for littering stables and yards.

Agricultural Organizations.
Farmers, organize! is the watchword of to-day, and over our beautiful country. The Farmer's Club in almost all thickly settled neighborhoods, are all doing a good work, developing crude ideas and suggesting experiments. The County Agricultural Societies holding their annual fairs in almost every county, are making rapid strides in the improvement of the stock and the crops. The State Agricultural Societies are also working a revolution in the fine stock interest, the improvement of farms and crops, and the introduction of improved farm machinery.

Within the past year or two the "Farmers of America"—a national organization—has been organized in various sections of the country, and is destined to elevate the profession of the farmer, and make them a power in the land that will be felt by monopolies.

The Agricultural Congress composed of the best men of the nation, is making the profession of farming the first of the most important, developing theories, and adopting plans looking to the improvement of the agricultural interests of the country. Think of the incalculable good that is now being done every year by this array of Agricultural organizations.

Farmers, organize, and keep up your organizations, attend your meetings, consult with each other, for the present will now commence between the monopolies, and these organizations that represent your best financial interest. Heretofore there has been no contest; the farmers, singly, have been subject to all the impositions of the sharpers and monopolists.

Farmers, organize in defiance of political languages. You have the Agricultural press all over the country at your command. Let these papers be your organs. Give them your support, and they will stand by you through every contest.—Western Agriculturalist.

During a recent discussion in England, it was stated that the most successful line of short-horned cattle was in which one animal was the sire of the sire and of the dam also, thus making the parents half brother and sister by the same sire out of different dams. This system of breeding had produced some of the finest cattle the country. It was also said that where cattle were closely inbred, and preserved their constitutions, they had a tendency to lose color, save perspiration in the ears, and to become white.

This dog census of the United States is set down at 21,000,000. At a moderate computation each animal costs \$8 a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of the number upwards of 100,000 go mad annually, and die about 10,000 people. On the whole, the crop cannot be said to pay.

The Art of Spending.

Every industrious, wide-awake person can find ways and means of earning money, but after it is fairly earned the great trouble with everybody is that it slips away so easily. Every time you turn you will find ways and means for spending money. Now, the great art in spending well, is to make every dollar show where it is invested. There are so many thoughts and ways of disposing of it, which never seem to give any returns.

When a young man calls a circle about him in a season, and treats all to a glass, or a plate of oysters, he will have nothing left to show for his money. He has not even made a grain in the respect or affection of others. If the same man had been invested in food for a suffering family, it would have yielded him the best interest. Deeds of real charity are always paying investments.

When a young man indulges in his three cigars a day, he will have only the satisfaction of seeing his money vanish into smoke. The money spent weekly in this trifling indulgence might buy many things he stands in need of, or they would accumulate rapidly a little sum towards buying himself a home. Smoking, wine-drinking, young working men are apt to live in other people's houses all their days. They are regular "rolling stones," and no moss, in the shape of a tasteful home, with clustering vines and beautiful trees with fruit laden boughs, ever gathers about them.

Young house-keepers need quite as much to learn the art of spending well. A dollar invested in a nice covered dish for the table, a useful mat for the hall, a beautiful tree for the front door yard, will give a hundred fold the pleasure that it would in a dress, or a fat chicken for the table, which leaves you no better satisfied than if you had dined off an inexpensive chop. Think well over every dime you pay out, and resolve to put it to the best possible account.

The art of spending is even a more important one than the art of earning money. You may gain it by the spendful and yet fritter it all away by the spendful.

Ancient Wood Preservation.
In the report of Col. T. J. Cram on "creosoting" timber, made in response to a request from the office of the chief engineers, U. S. A., he refers to the knowledge of antiseptics for preserving wood which must have been entertained by the ancient Egyptians. The old wooden coffins, after two thousand years, have been brought to light; and, according to credible writers, they were constructed of sycamore wood, which, when split into pieces, was perfectly sound and strong. The wood seemed to have been impregnated with a bituminous substance which effectually preserved it. The coffins were "dug out" from solid blocks of wood, leaving a hole in the top to insert the corpse, and having a lid carved and ingeniously fitted to enclose the apparatus. It is well known that sycamore wood is not a very lasting wood, but that it is liable to speedy decay. The process used by the Egyptians is yet one of the lost arts, and whether it may be recovered and resuscitated remains to be seen.

New Reaper.

A Sheffield firm (says Engineering) is now engaged in making a novel kind of reaper, which, it is asserted, will be ready for trial at present in use. The inventor claims that the machine will mow grass six feet wide with one horse, and that the horse will be able to work all day. The best machine now in use at present only cut four feet six inches with two horses. It will reap a breadth of ten feet of corn also with one horse; and it will also thresh and winnow corn, grind flour, chop turnips, cut chaff, crush cake pump water, saw timber, and can draw a load of five tons along the street! It is surmised that if all this can be carried out, the inventor has succeeded in making an exceedingly clever adaptation of the traction engine and all the other machines, the merits of which he claims for his own. Farmers will hail this new machine as a boon, indeed, if it be a success.—Irish Farmer's Gazette.

Transferring Plants.

There is no mode that we ever tried so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, cantaloupe, or any other tender plant from the hot-bed, or from one place to another, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure water, and rich soil, about the consistency of thin mush, with which the roots of the plants should be well coated, and set in a hole made with a round piece of wood or dibble. After being rather firmly planted, moisten again with manure water. We have never failed in any transplanting when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight.—Germanian Telegraph.

POTATOES are good with all meats. With fowls they should be smashed. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, greens and cabbages are eaten with boiled meats. Beets, peas and beans are appropriate when either boiled or roasted meats. Mashed turnip is good with roast pork. Tomatoes are good with every kind of meat, but especially with roast. Apple sauce with roast pork. Cranberry or currant sauce with beef, fowls, veal and ham. Currant jelly is used by many persons with roast mutton. Pickles are good with all roast meats, and capers or nasturtians with boiled lamb or mutton. Horse radish and lemons are excellent with veal.

As an answer to the assertion that there is no remunerative employment for women, a Wisconsin paper states that Mr. Grim, of that State, has two daughters who have taken charge of an important part of his factory. Miss Kate Grim has, by her skill and attention the past summer, earned \$1,200 net, and Miss Margaret Grim has earned \$1,400 net.—Exchange.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "If any of your readers are troubled with lice on cattle, tell them to try this. It is the easiest and surest remedy I have ever used. My hogs I found covered with ticks this summer, something I never heard of before, and salt and water twice applied cured them."

Myriads of grasshoppers have made their appearance in Northern Utah.

Plantation Bitters.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirit.

Beautiful Women.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives to the complexion the Freshness of Youth.
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM overcomes the faded appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the lady of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival a pure rutilant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least.

MAGNOLIA BALM is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents per bottle, and is sold by druggists and Perfumers.

(Jaeck)

Crockery Store.

Having purchased the interest of John C. Martin, of the firm of Davidson & Martin, would inform the public that he has filled up the room.

J. W. DAVIDSON

IN HYATT'S BLOCK.

WITH A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

Queensware,

Glass Ware,

Plated Ware,

Table Ware,

Earthen Ware,

Wooden Ware,

Willow Ware,

And EVERYTHING usually kept in

First Class Crockery Store.

LAMPS,

Or all Styles and Patterns

Looking Glasses,

In endless variety of Size and Style

All of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash Only.

AGENT FOR THE

Manhattan Silent SEWING MACHINE.

May 5, 1871-4.

CLOCKS.

A LARGE VARIETY of the celebrated "Palmers" Clocks, also, "Tomb" and "Style" and prices, at G. W. KIMMEL'S, (June 27)

The Marvin House, JAMES IRVIN, Proprietor, Cor. Main and Front Streets, FINDLAY, OHIO.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS AND PLenty of Stable Room. (April 22, 1872.)

W. T. LYLE & CO.

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JOHN EATON & CO.

ARE OFFERING SOME BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods,

MILLINERY NOTIONS

AND

FANCY GOODS

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes

Look at a List of Prices.

They Sell a Good Silk Parasol for \$1.00.

They Sell a Good Kid Glove for 1.00.

They Sell a Heavy Muslin yard wide 10cts.

They Sell a Fine Muslin yard wide 12cts.

They Sell Calicos at 5cts.

They Sell Calicos at 8cts.

They Sell the Best Calicos at 10cts.

They Sell a Good Corset at 50cts.

They Sell Lace Curtains for 20cts.

They Sell Corded Alpaca all colors 25cts.

THEY SELL THE BEST SHILLING GINGHAMS IN FINDLAY

They Have a Nice Stock of All Kinds of

SPRING DRY GOODS, DRESS

GOODS, MILLINERY, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES &c.,

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE ABOVE.

YOU CAN SAVE LOTS OF MONEY BY

GOING TO EATON'S STORE

It is Easy Enough to Make Money, but the Secret is to

Save it. You will learn the Secret by going to Eaton's

Store. Thousands have learned it

Law Office in Boston.

W. H. ANDERSON,

HAVING REMOVED TO HUFFINGTON,

Allen County, will practice law in Hancock County, Ohio, at the

regularly attended sessions of Courts in Findlay, at his residence.

Just Returned

from the City with the largest stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

ever seen in Findlay.

J. G. STRACK,

AGENT FOR THE

GROVER & BECKER

New Improved Family

Sewing Machine!

Arcadia, Ohio.

THE GROVER & BECKER

Sewing Machine is

a perfect family

machine, and will

do all the work

of a sewing

machine, and will

EBLING'S MELODEON HALL

CLOTHING HOUSE!

Away Ahead!

He would respectfully state to his friends and patrons, that he has just returned from the east with his second stock of seasonable

CLOTHING,

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,

VALISES,

And Everything in the Line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which he is selling far below all his competitors.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

GIVE HIM A CALL!

Don't Forget the Place, MELODEON HALL

CLOTHING HOUSE, East Side Main Street.

A. EBLING.

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

H. Kob & Co,

Would call the attention of the public to their large stock of

HARDWARE,

IRON,

GLASS,

SPRINGS,

AXLES, CUTLERY AND BELTING,

WOOD WORK FOR WAGONS & BUGGIES.

And all goods usually kept in their line. They are also Agents for the celebrated

NISHWITZ'S PULVERIZING HARROW

Moine Walking Cultivator,

The best implement of its kind manufactured,

Clipper Mower and Reaper,

JOHNSON'S COMBINED MOWER AND SELF-RAKE,

The only Successful Self-Rake in use. We also sell the

QUAKER SULKY PLOW ATTACHMENT

And Plows of different manufactures, second to none in the market. Give us a call before making your purchases, and we will give you satisfaction at

the price. Feb. 16, 1872.—11.

EVERYBODY READ THE FOLLOWING!

FURNITURE ROOMS!

A. DEITSCHE

Manufactures and deals in all kinds of

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

The public are invited to call and examine his large and varied stock. He intends to

keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order furniture of every description:

Dressing Bureaus; Centre Tables; Wash Stands; Wardrobes;

Sofas and Seating; Tables; Sewing Stands; Chairs;

Bedsteads, every variety; Parlor & Kitchen Furniture, best quality and cheap.

Spectacles!

THE GENUINE PEBBLE, and all other varieties

of Spectacles, at G. W. KIMMEL'S.